

CITY OF PALACES.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF CALCUTTA.

The city takes its name from Kali Ghutta, the landing-place of the goddess Kali, wife of Siva, and was founded by Job Charnock, an agent of the East India company, in the year 1690. It is a city of Hindoostan, capital of the Province of Bengal, and the metropolis of British India. It is the seat of the supreme government of the country, and the abode of the governor-general. To him the governors of Madras and Bombay are subordinate. About the period of my visit the population of the city was 377,924, of whom 239,190 were Hindoos, 13,659 Mohammedans, 11,224 Europeans, 11,030 Eurasians (as the offspring of an European father and a native mother are called), and 681 Jews. The population of the city and the suburbs was 616,249. The number has since increased to 710,000, of whom 447,601 are natives, and 262,399 Europeans.

Calcutta extends for about six miles along the east bank of the Hooghly, and the width is about two miles. Port William, in which the white inhabitants took refuge during the Sepoy rebellion in 1857, is a little south of the city, and is the largest fortress in the British dominions. It cost \$10,000,000, and can accommodate a garrison of 15,000 troops. In times of peace its garrison is one British and two native regiments. Between Port William and the city is the Maidan, a beautiful park, and the esplanade, fronting which is the palace of the governor-general. Calcutta is divided into what is called the northern, or native district, and the southern, or European district. What is termed the Chowringhee is the native or "Black Town," constructed for the most part of mud or bamboo cabins, and narrow, dirty streets. In this quarter one occasionally observes an idol of wood or plaster set up in the street. The houses are high, and loop-holed in the upper stories, and stores are on the ground floor. The European houses are built of brick and stucco, and are generally detached, and have spacious verandas. The stables and other out-offices front the street, and the main building faces an inner court or garden. This is for the purpose of a cooling breeze, and shade in the family apartments, but the effect is anything but beautifying to the public thoroughfares. The principal structures are the government house, the town hall, the mint, the cathedral, the Hindoo college, and the hospital. The Asiatic society has a valuable museum and library of Oriental manuscripts.

There are several educational institutions, the Hindoo, the Madrassah or Mohammedan, the Sanskrit, and the Fort William colleges. What is designated the Strand extends southward along the river, forming the favorite drive of the European and wealthy native residents. For about an hour before sunset, and for sometime afterward, the Strand presents a very animated appearance, and reminds a person of Rotten Row, Hyde Park, London, during the evening hours. All the wealthy, beauty, and fashion of Calcutta may be seen in elegant equipages of all kinds. On many of the carriages there are six servants—three on the box and three behind—dressed in gaudy colors, the men in the row waving fans over their heads, and the women in coach, to keep them cool, and to drive off the insects. There everybody goes to see everybody else, for not to be seen on the Strand is to be out of the fashionable world of Calcutta. But, indeed, the crowd is motley enough. The flash of the raiment of the wealthy, the past the carriage and outsiders of the vicar, and the stanhope of the rich parvenu heads off the brow of the chief justice.

Viewed from the river, which varies in width from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile opposite the city, Calcutta appears to merit its magnificent appellation of the "City of Palaces." A street of sixty feet in width intersects the city parallel to its greatest length. The esplanade is ornamented with a statue of Lord Hardinge. Both the Sikhs and the Chinese have places of worship in Calcutta, and the Martine, as it is called, is an institution for the education of the poor of both sexes, founded under the will of Claude Martin, who amassed a colossal fortune in the Orient. One of the squares inside a tank near the middle, with plants walk surrounding it.—*Corr. Californian.*

LOBSTERS.

When a lobster shakes hands with you you always know when it takes hold, and are exceedingly pleased when it gets done. They are not very good eaters, and lay no claim to good looks. When they locomote they resemble a small boy shuffling off in his father's boots. They are backward, very. They even go ahead backward. They occasionally have a row like people, and in the mackerel lose a member, but have the family growing out another. The process is patented both in this country and Europe, which accounts for not coming into general use with the human lobster, so to speak.

A lobster never comes on shore unless he is carried by force. They are afflicted with but one disease, and that is boils. There is more real excitement in harpooning a whale or in having the measles than there is in catching lobsters. The fisherman provides himself with a small net-crook, and places in it for bait several dead fish. He then rows his boat to the lobster ground (which is water) and sinks his crook to the bottom, and anchors it to a small buoy (on from eight to ten years will do), and then goes home. When he feels like it again—say in the course of a week or so—he goes back and pulls up his pultrinity, and if he has good success he will find the game inside the coop.

As an article of food the real goodness of the lobster is in the tail. Very few persons relish the head and claws, and say it is hard to digest. We therefore take the lobster and boil it until it is ready to eat. Nothing is better for colic than boiled lobster. It will bring on a case when one has had a cold. For sudden cases we advise them to crumble in milk. Eaten at the right time, and in proper quantities, lobster stands second to no fruit known.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

HEARTFEEL.

I feel a poem in my heart to-night,
A still thing growing;
As if the darkness to the outer light
A song were owing;
A something, vague, and sweet and sad;
Fair, fragile, slender;
Not real, yet not daring to be glad,
And oh! so tender.
It may not reach the outer world at all,
Despite its growing;
Upon a post-flower such cold winds fall
To blight its blowing.
But oh! whatever may the thing betide,
Free life or foster,
My heart, just to have held it till it died,
Will be the better.

SUCCESS.

I was a born musician. When I was a child of two, I would spend hours softly touching the piano-keys, and listening with exquisite delight to the sounds of a piano. I had been taught by a beautiful man when I sang lullabies to a child, strangers would stop at the door in passing.

I was a fisherman's daughter. I grew up healthy and free, and my voice became stronger and sweeter. When I was sixteen, my uncle took me to Philadelphia, and commenced my musical education.

I loved refinement and art; I was pretty; and soon they adopted me. All that sympathy, encouragement and education could do for me became mine. My uncle Archibald was very proud of my voice, and determined that it should reach its full compass.

"You have a bird in your throat which can win you both fame and gold, Gabrielle," he used to say.

Not that he had any definite plans for me. It was enough for him to sit and listen while I played and sang in the twilight—to have the crowded room suddenly hush when my voice took up the song. He took the most exquisite pleasure and pride in my successes.

When I was eighteen, he gave me a reception, at which people of high rank and talent paid me no mean compliments that I could not but believe in my own power.

I had not naturally much confidence in myself, and it always required a considerable effort to play or sing before strangers. I always made it, however, when Uncle Archibald wished. I realized that I owed it to him that I was a well-educated, accomplished young lady, instead of an ignorant girl, living obscurely and humbly. I had no taste for the sphere of life into which I was born, and I was contented. After five years' residence with him in Philadelphia, I returned always to have lived in Philadelphia.

One evening when I had been singing to him he said:
"Gabrielle, I am going to send you abroad."

"I turned, and saw that he was in earnest."

"When?"
"In a few weeks—as soon as you can be ready."

"How?"
"In care of your pastor's family, who will send you to Europe. But you will go solely for sight-seeing; you will go to study. Your musical education can be finished only in Paris."

I was pleased at the thought of going abroad, although I did not much enjoy the company of my pastor, who was a cold and formal man. His wife and daughters were also very dignified and precise. But this was the arrangement my uncle had made for me, and I found no fault with it, for I knew, if not congenial, the Sunderlands would keep me strictly to my lessons and practice.

I spent two winters in close study in Paris. The remainder of the two years I traveled with my friends. Of all lands, I loved Italy the most dearly. The golden-blue skies, the landscapes, the people, the songs, all gave me the most exquisite pleasure, and I vowed never to forget this land of beauty. I felt that I owed it a debt of gratitude for all I had enjoyed there.

We had returned to Paris, where I was finishing a course of lessons, when the news of a startling letter from my uncle. I was recalled home. He had failed in business.

I crossed on the steamer alone, and hurriedly sought my uncle's house, closed shutters, silence, darkness.

I hurriedly questioned the servant. Her master was very ill.

Worn out with striving and disappointment, my good Uncle Archibald lay in a darkened chamber—a shadow of his former self. Though this disaster in business had been feared for a year, he had kept me at my studies and pleasures, and I never let us know the trouble he was in.

"And are you a poor man now, Uncle Archibald?"
"I shall be, as soon as my house is sold."

I bent and kissed the forehead of this noble and kind man, who had been my greatest earthly benefactor, vowing that his house should never be sold. While he had wealth he had given it freely unto me. Now that he had it not, I would restore it to him!

Yes, would I commence public life as a singer; though, as I have said, constitutionally timid, shrinking from whatever made me conspicuous, I promptly decided upon this course of life.

For the first time delighting in my powers, I hastily sought the leader of a superior opera troupe and offered my services.

So my heart was pleased. He knew me well, having heard me sing several times at my uncle's house, and he had repeatedly advised me to sing in public.

But you need not be so brave, more confident. It would greatly aid you to your success," he used to say.

Now, on my application, enthusiastically in earnest and quite forgetful of self, I must have appeared differently, for to begin to understand yourself—to appreciate your powers. That is good. I shall have great delight in bringing you out."

I had a few weeks of preparation, which were, however, sufficient.

"Don't hurt your health by too close study; that will weaken your voice and spoil everything," said my friend. "You must take a long, brisk walk daily."

In compliance with this advice, I daily trod the public streets with a free, light step. In all my life I had never been so happy and courageous. I seemed upheld on wings. I knew I should succeed in my undertakings, of which my uncle had yet known nothing. His sad, patient face had a fascination for me, for I was on the thought of how glad and hopeful I would soon make it appear.

I was passing rapidly along a crowded square, one morning, when I heard a woman cry out: "Look at that one of two beggar children—Italians."

A thrill went through me as I looked into the girl's soft, dark eyes, and heard her lip her petition in softer Tuscan. I felt quickly for my purse; but I had left it behind me.

I would have at once drawn a jewel from my finger, but I reflected that it might not be a wise gift.

What could I give this destitute child of my beloved Italy? Suddenly a thought came to me—I would give her a song.

Throwing back my veil, I put the children before me, and began to sing. As if a magic spell had been dropped upon them, they all stood silent around me; only there was a stir on the outside of the crowd which I felt pressed inward and widened for me.

I knew no one in this crowded mart, and did not fear recognition; and in the musical Tuscan words I loved, I caroled loudly and clearly.

Then I seized the child's brown wrist and lifted her to my lips; silver and gold dropped into my palm. I caught a glimpse of many wild, delighted, eager eyes; then, as they hustled around the children with a shower of precious coin, so that each joined her little hands to receive it, I slipped aside and ran home with a gay heart.

That night I was singing. I had kept my health, and as my maid dressed me in the shimmering evening robes, she declared my beauty would be wonderful.

But as I turned from the mirror, a sudden sickening realization of the strange consequence of my coming filled my heart. The old forgotten dread returned and overwhelmed me. I began to tremble. A wild, shaking fear filled me. I felt for the first time the importance of the occasion. These five thousand people awaiting my singing were not my friends or my uncle's. They had cold, strange hearts for me. They would listen sharply, and judge me rigorously. Oh, God, how frightened I was!

The manager was at the door. He bent to kiss my glove.

"Good heaven, what pale cheeks!" he cried, in dismay. "My rouse her."

But I motioned the girl away. I came forward, slowly, I seemed to see my old uncle's pathetic eyes, and braced myself accordingly. I moved mechanically upon the stage, feeling blindly for the first words of my song.

I had not lifted my white face, when peal after peal of welcome broke upon me. Kind? Did they mean encouragement? I raised my lashes, feeling a little startled. But my pale lips, but the clapping of hands grew louder. A tumult of applause filled the building. I heard enthusiastic words. Ladies kissed their hands to me. I felt my frozen face soften and brighten, until I met and saw the manager.

Still the clapping of hands—still the rain of flowers. This was not merely the kind encouragement. It was approval, enthusiasm, delight. I gazed upon the radiant faces wonderingly.

"Sing the ditty you sang this morning for the beggar child," he cried.

My heart's blood filled my cheeks. I trembled. For a moment I stood faltering like a shy child. Then, as they sympathetically hushed, awaiting the words of my song, I softly syllabled the first strain, and cried to the end the simple Tuscan ditty.

Al, how pleased they were! how kind! how warm my heart! I feared no longer. I could have sung for them all night. When I retired, the old manager, my friend, embraced me.

"It is all right, my child. They know you and love you."

And I lived years in that beautiful evening. Heaven only knows how my heart trembled with gratitude that it was a success. I flew home to my uncle. I knelt down by his pillow, and kissed his cheek. He looked at my dress, my showy hair full of flowers, my burning cheeks and dancing eyes.

"Gabrielle!" he cried, "you have been in opera?"

And then I confessed, and told my glad tidings.

Al, success is sweet! I had been favored—my feet, so timid, were set in a flowery path. The way has ever been bright and fair. I love my vocation.

But when the song is done, and the lights are quenched, I speed away as gently as the bright home I have secured, and made it the resting-place of a fond old heart. I have filled it with all the luxuries which money will buy, and many friends through it; but though triumphs crowd around me, none will ever, I think, be as sweet as my first success.

ACT TRUE TO FRIENDS.

Friendship is his duty. You owe your friend sympathy in his sorrows and in his joys. You owe him confidence and the information about yourself which confidence implies. Yet that information is to be given with a certain reserve, so that you do not seem to force your affairs upon him, or to make him responsible for you. Of crises in which he cannot but be involved, you must say nothing. There is a subtle instinct which guides in such matters. However near your friend brings you to him, you are to respect his individuality. Information that is purely personal you must not give. It would greatly aid you to your success," he used to say.

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FORB OF HABIT.

It was in 1842—a week-day appointment for a Methodist meeting at Anthony's Creek, Greenbrier county, Virginia. Brother J.—was to preach.

The larger game, bear, wolf, and even panther, were not uncommon thereabouts, and deer were abundant. The preacher had some pulpity ability, and at times was impassioned and eloquent. Though not young, he was unmarried, peculiar, and seldom smiled.

The congregation was mainly rude hunters and their rustic families; and the trusty rifle, the faithful dog, the picturesque hunting-shirt, with "brim-tanned" moccasins, and belt, and gleaming knife, were as sure to put in their appearance at "week-day meeting" as the hunter himself.

A most brilliant effect was obtained, and the lofty spires of the immense edifice were lighted to the very top.

An English mechanic has invented a horse-shoe composed of three thicknesses of cowhide, compressed into a steel mold and subjected to a chemical preparation. It will last longer than the common shoe, weighs only one-fourth as much, does not split the hoofs, requires no calks and is very elastic.

In tempering tools charcoal should be used in preference to mineral coal, since with the former the steel is heated more gradually and uniformly, entirely free of it. The heat of a mineral coal fire is so intense that the steel is heated too fast, and the result is being sufficiently heated in the middle.

Offenbach's last opera, "Belle Lucretie," is so full of bright, sparkling music, that it seems difficult to realize that the airs were penned in the intervals of a death agony. All present sympathized with the actor who, when naming the composer on the fall of the hammer, the representation, was overcome by emotion.

Curious, very, was the way in which a new island recently sprung into existence among the Azores. Suddenly a large slice of the island of St. George launched itself into the sea to a distance of about three hundred meters. Some of the geologists on the spot, who were not the least discommoded, but were found quietly feeding on the new island.

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Friction tapers are now made in England from a mixture of one ounce saltpeter, one-half ounce powdered corall, one ounce sulphur, and one ounce phosphorus on the latter being dissolved, one or two ounces of castor oil are added, the quantity varying according to the resultant tenacity of flexibility required.

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The following process for utilizing old india-rubber, of which many hundred tons are thrown away as waste substances, has just been patented in Germany. The rubber waste is subjected to distillation, and the residue is a free fire, with the aid of superheated steam. The lighter oils, which come over first, are separated from the heavier products. The latter, when thickened and vulcanized in the usual manner, are found to possess all the good qualities of first-class natural rubber.

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ART AND SCIENCE.

A flexible carbon, for electric light, is a new and important invention just patented in England. It can be rolled up and stowed away in a small space.

As the decay of wood advances its property of burning with flame diminishes. Carburetted hydrogen is not produced. For the purposes of fuel decayed or diseased wood is of little value.

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SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Transient advertisements as follows: Houses, and or other property Wanted, or For Sale or Hire; Help Wanted; Situations Wanted; Property to be Found; Board or Rooms Wanted or To Let, will be inserted in this column at the rate of ONE HALF OF ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH insertion, if paid in advance.

WANTED.—5000 persons wishing to become authors, to send 10c. to GRAPHIC CO., Manchester, N. H., for "RULES FOR AUTHORS." d7654c

NOTICE. Having sold my farm, my Auction Sale of Hay, Stock, Farming Tools, Sleight and Household Furniture, will take place during the week be-

TO EXCHANGE—A new plano-top buggy for a second-hand wagon and covered. Apply to H. J. KENT, Plymouth. d42

FOR SALE—Near Plymouth Village, one large two story house, cheap for two owners. Call on J. C. HART, 22517, BOX 23, Plymouth, N. H. n2517

BOARD—At a moderate figure, may be obtained by addressing X, care of REPUBLICAN STAR, Plymouth. n2518

WANTED—To hire a decent horse and buggy. If satisfactory, would arrange for the winter. REPUBLICAN STAR OFFICE, Plymouth. n2519

A LIBERAL PRICE will be paid for the Directors' First Report of the H. C. & C. for the year of the same. C. C. KIMBALL, Plymouth, N. H. n2520

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good 4-horse freight wagon, almost new. H. C. THURS.

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, rich soil. Four miles from Plymouth Village. Will keep 20 head of cattle. Price, \$1,000. Call 11 THIS OFFICE. 210 Jos-11

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—A new color ink bound Polaroid Autograph Album contains three color slides, Ferns, Sea, Birds, and Fishes, (stamps taken), 47 select quotations and 100 blank Polaroid photos. Each slide is mounted on a piece of paper free with each album. The album is a beautiful gift. Write for yours. JOURNAL, New Haven, Conn. 28-5W

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three paint outside Bilids painted green, one new, one large Parlor Store. C. H. KIMBALL, 11 Journal Office, Plymouth. 11

WANTED—Ten wood choppers. W. F. CUMBER, Plymouth, N. H. 11 Jos-11

WANTED—In every town and village of New Hampshire an active agent to introduce the best selling and profitable article required in every household. Enclose stamp to Box 89, Plymouth, N. H., with full particulars of previous experience. n12jes tr

BOARDERS WANTED in Plymouth—Two gentlemen at \$3.00 each per week, room and washing included, in a pleasant cottage. Call at **THIS OFFICE**. n12jes tr

TENEMENTS OF Four Rooms in Ply-
mouth, Good location, New house. Call
at night
adises if

ROOMS TO LET.—In Tufts' Block
Rooms, suitable for dress makers, pro-
fessional gentlemen, drive makers, etc.
Furnishings, etc. Rent low. Enquire at TUFTS'
DRUG STORE.
adises

WOOD WANTED.—At this office for
subscriptions or cash.
adises

TENEMENTS AND ROOMS.—To let.
Situations procured and Help furnished.
Call at this office. Personal Property bought
and sold.
dijest

SKATES FOR SALE.—Pair of nearly
new Ice King Skates. Call early for
sale below regular price, \$5.00. Call at THIS'
OFFICE.
dijest

PUBLICATIONS.—Daily, Weekly,
Semi-Weekly, Monthly and Quarterly Pub-

FARM FOR SALE—200 acres. House with blinds, shed and barn connected. Summer boarders have been kept with good success. Running water and many conveniences. Sugar and apple orchards. Only a few miles from Plymouth, in a pleasant and picturesque location. Call at **THIS OFFICE**. d&jestf

Pure Bred Fowls!

BROWN LEGHORN —AND— **PLYMOUTH ROCK**

\$1314f

ROOSTERS FOR SALE.
Enquire of DR. MARSTON, Plymouth, N. H.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.
Our Friends are informed that in selecting a medium for the insertion of legal advertisements, this paper offers the same facilities, at as low a price, as any newspaper issued in the State. It is optional with parties to order their notices to appear in such newspapers as they may be pleased to favor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby informs the public that

to be and is hereby appointed executor of the last will and testament of Priscilla Harris, late of Rumney, N. H., testate. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for adjustment, and all indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL H. QUINCY, Executor.

Nov. 23, 1890.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the county of Grafton, Commissioner to examine and allow the claims of creditors against the estate of Moses C. Corlies, late of Plymouth, in said county, deceased, and six months from the date of his death,

September, 1880, being allowed for that purpose, hereby gives notice that he will attend to his said duties, at the office of Burrows & Jewell, in said Plymouth, on the twenty-second day of January next and on the twenty-sixth day of March next, from two o'clock to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

CHARLES A. JEWELL, Commissioner.

Dated the 29th day of November, 1880.

NEW
REPUBLICAN PAPER

REPUBLICAN PAPER
In Plymouth.
The latter part of September was
commenced the publication of a new
weekly newspaper in Plymouth, called
The Republican Star.

As its name indicates, it will be Republican in politics. Live, Aggressive, Progressive and Independent, but at the same time it will endeavor to be Calm and Candid in its exposition of party principles.

In addition to the political features, there will be one or more good stories and poems, with several columns of news—foreign, national, state, county and town, as well as departments of science, general information, fun and

everything else that makes a good family and fireside publication, for the parties concerned in the enterprise have had much experience in similar work.

The Star will be 24x35 inches in size, containing 4 pages of 7 columns each, and with less advertising than in many publications.

Advertising rates low and made known on application.

Canvassers, correspondents and agents wanted everywhere, to whom good inducements are offered.

Subscriptions, \$1.00 in advance per year; out of the county, \$1.25; 25 cents for 3 months. When not paid in advance, the rate of \$1.50 will be charged. Specimen copies free. An extra copy given for every five names.

Subscriptions received and forwarded by Postmasters.

Office in third story, Tuft's new block.

Address all communications to the

Republican Star Publishing Company,
PLYMOUTH, N. H.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

How to Make Them so. Keep them in Health and They will Take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents take care of their children. Through ignorance more than through culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as an emphatically a medicine for the children—gentle in its action, containing no harmful ingredients whatever, going straight to the blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "Favorite Remedy" is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it. You will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistake. The medicine is "Favorite Remedy" and the proprietor's name address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle. Parties living at a distance, (except in surgical cases), by sending a statement of their case can be treated at home.

G. H. H. SILSBY & SON,

(Successors to Morrill & Silsby.)

JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK-BINDERS,

PAPER-RULERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK - BOOKS,

OF ALL KINDS.

Having recently added to their extensive Job Office a Campbell fast Cylinder Press, they are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing more expeditiously and at lower rates than formerly. Always in stock the largest assortment of

Paper, Stationery and Fancy Goods

IN THE STATE. CONCORD, N. H.

LADIES

Save your money and don't buy one dollar's worth of goods until you have visited

HAZLETON'S, Concord, N. H.

The very latest Paris and New York styles of

MILLINERY,

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, &c. An immense stock of Satins, Silks, Velvets and Plushes in Fancy, Broad-cloth, Striped and Plain.

2000 Pieces Ribbons

In Satin, Broadcloth, Fancy and Gros-Grain.

Novelties in Handkerchiefs, Ties and Fichus.

FELT SKIRTS & WORSTED GOODS

of all kinds. A fine stock of

Shawls, Cloaks, Dolmans, Cloakings,

Silk Fringes and Gimps,

Undervests, Corsets, Gloves, Buttons and Hosiery, Hair Switches, and Novelties in Hair Goods

HAZLETON'S,

140-142 CONCORD, N. H.

MRS. M. M. SMITH,

Has a complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER HATS,

Feathers, Flowers, Etc.

She has a First-class Milliner from Boston.

The ROYAL ST. JOHN Sewing Machine can be found at her Parlors.

She is also agent for dressing over Crapes and Lace.

STICKNEY HOUSE,

MAIN ST. - CONCORD, N. H.

First house North of Free Bridge Road.

E. W. WOODWARD & SON,

Successors to Woodward, Baker & Co.,

Merchant Tailors

Gents' Fine Furnishings,

Woodward Bldg., CONCORD, N. H.

Imported Goods a Specialty.

Our selections for FALL AND WINTER are now open. We have one of the largest assortments in New England, and our productions will rank with the best in style and workmanship.

MR. BAKER continues in charge of the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

MORRILL'S CAFE.

'The place to get a good dinner or lunch, at reasonable prices.

Ice Cream, Cake and Confectionery Weddings and Social Parties supplied.

Wedding and Bride Cake a specialty.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Taffy Cream

Phenix Hotel Block, Concord, N. H.

308-25

AGENTS WANTED

For Books of Objects for children, containing 2500 engravings, of the most beautiful and useful holiday presents. A beautiful and useful holiday present. Every attractive work. PARK PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

Meredith Eagle.

C. H. KIMBALL,

Editor and Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, N. H.

S. H. Robie, Manager.

Office, Prescott's Block.

Address all communications to either of the above.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1880.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Mr. A. Cotton and wife have gone to Philadelphia.

'Goods are now being received by our traders for the Holidays.

Remember the supper in the Free-will Baptist vestry Wednesday evening.

Fred Wilson has disposed of his tenorial business in this place, and will go to Manchester.

J. R. Quimby has been making some improvements in the rear of the post-office building.

A. W. McDonald, recently of the White Mountain Republic office, is at work in Robie's job printing office.

The ordination of Rev. N. S. Palmer, as pastor of the Free-will Baptist church occurred last Tuesday.

A good audience greeted the Beedle and Johnnie Prindle Pleasure Party, Saturday evening, and their entertainment was first-class in every respect.

We are requested to notify the person included in a party of young people that stole a pump on one of the islands in the lake, to return the same to the owner and no questions will be asked.

S. H. Robie, local editor of the Meredith Eagle, has issued a prospectus of the "Meredith Review," a semi-monthly publication soon to be issued from his printing establishment. The Review will contain a Veterans' and Odd Fellows' department, the former to be edited by W. B. Reynolds, and the latter by Dr. F. P. Carey, both of Meredith and well versed in the subject matters relating to their several departments. Mr. Robie's success as a printer and publisher is something notable as he has had scarcely a year's experience as a practical printer, during which he has creditably conducted the local editorship of the Meredith Eagle, besides doing a thriving business at job printing.—Concord Blade. Mr. Robie commenced learning his trade in the GRAFTON COUNTY JOURNAL office, but left it last spring after a little over six months service and did much toward establishing the Eagle. He has a thorough love for the business in which he is engaged, is ambitious, energetic and determined, so that his prospects for future success are very bright.—Grafton County Journal.

THE INDEPENDENT.

"The foremost religious newspaper of the United States."—JOSEPH COOK.

THE INDEPENDENT seeks the patronage of the people on three grounds, as follows: 1st. It is the largest weekly religious newspaper published in the world. 2d. It employs as contributors more able writers, at home and abroad, than any other weekly newspaper. 3d. It gives its readers a wider range of topics and more and fuller departments than they can find elsewhere in any journal.

THE INDEPENDENT consists of 32 pages, neatly cut and pasted. It is printed from clear type by stereotype the pages weekly, and hence, every issue is really printed with new type and is good paper, and mechanically it is unexcelled. There is no question of prominence in religion, politics, science, education, finance, or any other department of human knowledge which THE INDEPENDENT does not discuss. It has regular departments devoted to Biblical Research, Missions, Religious Intelligence, Book Reviews and Literary News, the Sunday-school, Education, Science, Sanitary questions, Fine Arts, the movements of ministers, Personalities, News of the Week, Financial and Commercial matters, including Weekly Prices Current, Market Reports, Cattle Market, Dry Goods Quotations, Flowers and Farming, and Insurance. In its religious department it gives news and statistics of all denominations of Christians, everywhere. In fullness, accuracy, and comprehensiveness this department is unequalled. Several pages of stories and poems adapted to Old and Young are given every week, with a column of Puzzles. From time to time Sermons by eminent ministers are published. The current topics of the day are discussed in our editorial columns freely and vigorously. We are not afraid to state our opinions.

Our New Terms for 1881.

One subscription one year, in advance..... \$3.00

For 6 months, \$1.50; for 3 months, 75c.

One subscription two years, in advance..... 5.00

One subscription with one new subscriber, both in advance, in one remittance..... 5.00

One subscription with two new subscribers, all three in advance, in one remittance..... 7.00

One subscription with three new subscribers, all four in advance, in one remittance..... 8.50

One subscription with four new subscribers, all five in advance, in one remittance..... 10.00

Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

These reduced prices (\$3 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies, though the paper is much larger and better, as comparison will show.

Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate. We offer no premiums, and reserve the right to withdraw our liberal club rates at any time after six months.

Sample Copies free upon application.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Address

THE INDEPENDENT.

251 Broadway, New York City.

P.-O. Box 2787.

The Congregationalist, whose advertisement we print this week, is the leading organ of the denomination, and has no superior as a family religious journal. Among its contributors are Prof. Austin Phelps, President Bartlett, Rose Terry Cooke, Marion Harland, and many others who rank with the best writers in the country.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S

Administration of the British government has proved a failure, but Wyomeke as a prompt curative agent in all nervous diseases, was never known to fail. In all prostrate nervous conditions of the system, weakness of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs, Wyomeke is a sure and speedy cure. Price only \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00. Sold by all druggists.

THE SUNBEAM,

A large, 8-page, 48-column monthly paper, is filled with the most interesting reading matter for all classes. In its columns you will find Stories, Miscellaneous, Poetry, Household, Floral, Scientific, Boys' and Girls', Question and Answer, and all other departments that go to make up an interesting paper for the whole family. The subscription price has been placed so low (Only One Dollar a Year, post-paid) that everybody can afford to subscribe. In clubs of six, \$5. Specimen copy, two 3c. stamps. No attention paid to postal cards. Money sent in registered letter, smaller sums in close-ly sealed envelope, at our risk. Address, SUNBEAM PUB. CO., BETHEL, CONN.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the Youth's Companion. It is the brightest and best of papers. Its columns give more than two hundred stories yearly by the most noted and gifted authors, besides one thousand articles on topics of interest, anecdotes, sketches of travel, romances, puzzles, incidents, humorous and pathetic. It comes every week, and is emphatically a paper for the whole family.

ANDREWS' BAZAR FOR DECEMBER.

On many previous occasions we have spoken in terms of praise of this journal. The December number is truly a royal one. From the striking Christmas picture "Santa Claus at Home" on the title page, to the last page with its funny pictures and always sprightly "Turtle Tracks," it is good. The literary features its stories, miscellany, etc., are of a sort peculiarly pleasing at holiday-tides. In addition to its usual wealth of fashion intelligence all yearly subscribers receive with this number, a Grand Christmas Gift in the form of a Gigantic Supplement, the full size of THE BAZAR itself, filled with useful and beautiful designs that can be used as patterns in fashioning many articles suitable for Holiday Gifts; also designs for hats, purses, china, silk and satin, for embroideries, etc., etc. The proprietor states that these designs if purchased of a dealer, would cost ten times the price of THE BAZAR, which statement will at once be confirmed by any one who may examine this beautiful supplement. The subscription price of ANDREWS' BAZAR is \$1.00 a year, and every subscriber is entitled to a valuable premium, and if they begin with the December number, they will secure the Christmas supplement.

A GREAT PAPER.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles upon financial subjects; has departments devoted to Fine Arts, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States); Farm, Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, Cattle Market, Prices Current, Dry Goods Quotations, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation over all the country and in Europe. We refer to THE INDEPENDENT of New York. See advertisement, in another column, and send for specimen copy.

AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS!

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

HAS "ROTE" A NEW BOOK.

The best and funniest of all.

OR, THE ACCOUNT OF SAMANTHA'S TRIALS AND SUFFERINGS WITH HER HUSBAND JONAS, ETC.

See this little book in the Boston Post of the season.

AGENTS WANTED in every town. Don't miss it, but send for circular at once, and secure territory, to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

BOSTON POST,

The Leading Democratic Daily of the East.

The Brightest, Spiciest and most reliable commercial paper in Boston.

A Journal for the Home Circle, the Office, the Store and the Counting-room.

A SAMPLE COPY OF THE

Boston Daily Post

Will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any address

5 WEEKS FOR \$1.

Address The

BOSTON POST,

Boston, Mass., 31-32

Established 1847.

GARDNER COOK

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors and Blinds, Window

Frames, Mouldings, Brackets,

Stair Rails, &c.

Direct and Fancy Wood Floors got out to order

SCHOOL HOUSE FURNITURE,

Apartment Cases and Drawers, Pack

ing Cases, Hosiery Boards, &c.

LA CONIA, N. H.

308-25

O'Shea Bros.,

LA CONIA,

WILL MAKE THE

Finest Holiday Display

Ever Seen in New Hampshire!

Thousands of Useful Articles suitable for

Christmas Gifts,

Will be offered at prices ranging from 5 cts. to \$50.00 each.

THIS GRAND OPENING WILL OCCUR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11TH.

For further particulars,

SEE O'SHEA BROS.

HOLIDAY BULLETIN

Published this week and circulated in

Plymouth, Ashland, Meredith, New

Hampton, Centre Harbor, Lake Vil-

lage, Gilford, Gilmanton, Bel-

mont, Tilton, Franklin

and Laconia.

O'SHEA BROS.,

130 to 136 Main Street, Laconia, N. H.

Expiration of Lease January 1st, 1881,

of our Dry Goods and Carpet Store!

And being uncertain of re-leasing it, we are obliged to make room in our other Departments for the Goods contained in this store.

We Have Therefore Decided to Close Out Our

MILLINERY

And Greatly Reduce All of Our Departments!

To this end we shall sell Boots & Shoes,

Furs, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Gents'

Furnishing Goods, Gents' Under-

shirts & Drawers, at prices that

will ensure a speedy sale.

On Millinery We Shall Make the Greatest Slaughter in Prices!

Sixty-Five Trimmed Hats and Bonnets!

One Hundred and Seventy Untrimmed Hats!

\$600 Worth of Silk Ribbons.

200 Yards Black and Colored Velveteens, and about 150 Yards of Plain and Fancy Silk Velvets, 150 Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers and Plumes, Two Boxes Flowers, Large Variety of Hat Ornaments, 350 Yards of Fine Silks and Satins. About \$87.00 worth of Summer Millinery, to be closed regardless of any previous price.

These Goods are to be placed on sale on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, '80.

Any one who is in doubt in regard to our selling at a sacrifice, need only to call and examine prices to be convinced.

DRY GOODS & CARPET DEPARTMENTS!

SPECIAL BARGAINS! In Dry Goods and Carpets we offer such special bargains that customers can't fail to appreciate, and reduce our stock at once.

Look out for our next announcement as our bargains are remarkable.

A large share of our stock must be sold previous to January 1st. Call and examine our prices.

SMITH, LOUGEE BROS. & CO.,

Retailers & Jobbers,

Nos. 77, 81, 83, and 87 Main St., Laconia, N. H.



J. R. QUIMBY,

Practical Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Meredith, N. H., Dealer in Watches,

Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated

Goods, Spectacles, etc. Engraving done

with neatness and despatch.

N. B.—All watches will be examined

in the presence of the parties bringing

them in, and the fault shown, to prevent

the over-charge so often made. All work

warranted to give satisfaction, or money

refunded.

ROBIE'S

JOB PRINTING

OFFICE

Is the place where business men say

they get Good Work at Reasonable

Prices, and it is for your interest

to go there, where satisfaction

is guaranteed.

Order of Dances!

We have over 30 different styles of

stock for Order of Dances, and if you

want any thing in that line, please call

at

Robie's Job Printing Office,

PRESBURY'S BLOCK,

Any time from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M.

Pamphlet Printing!

IN THE BEST MANNER.

Send for estimate.

S. H. Robie, Meredith, N. H.

Robinson & Son,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SUPERIOR

CABINET

Organs

Meredith, N. H.

Our organ cases are all made from

SOLID BLACK WALNUT other woods

as may be desired, and thoroughly

seasoned, and will stand any test that

wood is capable of. In the construction

of these organs we use nothing

but the very best materials obtainable.

PRICES FROM \$75 AND UPWARDS.

WE ARE MAKING A GOOD

SUBSTANTIAL ORGAN

with 2 full sets of reeds and tremolo

for the unprecedented

Low Price of \$75.

All instruments are warranted for

SIX YEARS.

Having had many years' experience

at Piano-forte making we feel confident

that we can offer work second to no

other manufacturers in this or any

other State in the country.

Organs Constantly on Hand

or Built to Order,

containing any number of combination

stops. Buyers of organs will readily

perceive the great advantage in hav-

BOUND LOGIC.

None but the most extreme of materialists deny the existence of a God. They think the law of development will explain all that appears, without any necessity for the assumption that there is a Supreme Mind outside what we call the universe. Mere words are wasted on the discussion of whether there is a God, because the "materialists" include everything and every being; and therefore God, if there be a God, must be within the universe, because what is contained must be less than that which contains. It will be soon at once that this is a more equitable and sane idea.

The obvious rejoinder may be either of two forms. The objector may be reminded that the greater in extent may be simply the material of the force within, as the mass of the egg is the material of the yolk and germinal vesicle contained in it. This is a case with all seeds. The fruits that include them are greater than they, but there is no formative or vital force in the fruit. The seed is the supreme power in, but controlling the little universe. Or it may be more direct to say at once that we do not mean to say that the Eternal Creator when we speak of the universe as made by him. The truth is, the argument is a parade of fallacy, and may be disregarded. Those who profess to accept the Darwinian doctrine of development, and do not believe in a God, are illiterate in the history of the world, and do not understand the principle to which they affect to cling. It is this: the life and form of living organization are determined by its surroundings, which call into existence the qualities and properties required, and thus control and modify the changes effected in it, improving the type as time rolls on. This is the principle dependent upon and responsive to the external in development. The Darwinian, when he finds certain teeth, or any other organ or part of the organism fitted to supply the need of a particular set of circumstances or surroundings, knows those surroundings or circumstances exist, or the organ in question would not—could not, according to the law of development—have been called into existence. How, then, can the disciples of Darwin, whose governing principle and incontestable law is the response of life to the external, pretend that the great world itself, or the universe, sprang into existence and took shape without an External Power acting upon it? The Darwinian must believe in God, whoever he may also may affect to doubt his existence. God's creative or constructive power over matter is the point on which the "law of development" turns. It cannot be carried back to any solid foundation except by believing in an Eternal and External Creator.—*Family Herald.*

A BRIGHT LOT.

A number of candidates for schoolmasters' certificates have recently examined in Germany. One was shown a stuffed squirrel and asked, "Where is this species of squirrel to be found?" "In the dealer's window," was the reply. "What is this?" asked the professor, showing another candidate a butterfly. "That's a butterfly, sir." "No doubt, but what kind of butterfly?" "Ach, Himmel," was the answer, "we have so many of them in our parts that we never pay any attention to them." "It is now four o'clock here," remarked the examiner to a candidate who had a strong geographical knowledge. "What time is it in London?" "Well, it must be quite as late there," was the reply. "How many square miles does the North Pole cover?" was another question, to which the answer, "I was never told that any one has ever been to go there, but not one has succeeded in the attempt." "How do you teach children the difference between the right and left hand of a river?" "I don't teach them that, because there is no river in our parts." Another candidate was shown a skeleton map and asked to name a particular mountain; but he observed that the map was a bad one, as the names were not marked on it as in the one at home, which was far superior. Why did the companions of Columbus refuse to go farther?" was another question. "Because," replied the candidate, "they had come to the spot where the ship would have tipped over; for you know, sir, the earth is round!"

WONDERFUL CURES.

There are several cases in Port Jervis, N. Y., of alleged miraculous cures performed at the chapel of Knock, in county Mayo, Ireland. Among them is that of the little son of James Collins, well known in that place. He had been dead for several years from the effects of scarlet fever. His father determined to take him to Knock. When he arrived he found he could not hear at all. Recently he has returned to Port Jervis with his hearing restored. The case of Owen Taffney is a remarkable one. In February last he was severely injured at Nobody's switch on the Erie railway. The bone of his left leg was crushed and the muscles lacerated. Seven pieces of bone were taken out, and the wound was very slow in healing. When it did heal it left his knee stiff and rigid so that he could not walk save by the aid of crutches. Last summer he heard of the wonderful cures at Knock, and sailed for that place on the 24th. He reached there Oct. 3. Holy water, in which mortar from the chapel walls had been dissolved, was applied to his knee while prayers were said. At the end of three days he came away, leaving his crutches behind. Recently he returned to Port Jervis, and now walks about without difficulty. He says that at Knock thousands of people are constantly coming and going, and masses are continuous. Outside of the chapel are heaped up hundreds of canes and crutches left by cripples who have been miraculously made whole.

NEW SPECTACLES.

An important invention has been made in spectacles, which are called "diving spectacles," but this name does not exactly express their utility, as they may be used without diving. They are spectacles designed for seeing under water while the eye is in contact with the water, as in ordinary free diving. The lenses of these spectacles are not glass lenses, but air lenses of sufficient magnifying power when immersed in water to restore the refractive power of the eye lost when in contact with water. These lenses in no way affect vision in the air, but only in the water. They show the diver in clear water, and everything in the water as distinctly as if the objects were in the air and seen with the naked eye. When swimming, if the face of the water, these spectacles enable the wearer to see with perfect distinctness everything at the bottom of the water or in the water; under similar conditions the naked eye sees nothing distinctly.

NOTED PEOPLE.

M. De Lesseps recently had a bad fall from his horse in the hilling field, but escaped with slight bruises.

Herbert Spencer will start next spring upon his philosophical tour of the world. He will be accompanied by two secretaries and probably by Prof. Huxley.

The Empress Eugenie telegraphed to a gentleman on the staff of Fignaro, who recently lost his daughter, a message begging leave to associate herself with his grief.

The Earl of Malmesbury was married recently to Miss Hamilton, daughter of Mr. John Hamilton of Fyne Court, Somerset. The bride is twenty-four years of age and the bridegroom is in his seventy-fourth year.

The widow of the Princess Alice, the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, is described as looking forty years of age. He is tall and ruddy, has a pleasant and intelligent expression, with keen eyes, and a frank and courtly manner.

When the crown prince of Germany lately visited Nuremberg, the burghers presented him with a costly album, and at the same time declared their loyalty to be as firm as the walls of their city, the walls, however, are presently to be entirely demolished.

The little chapel which stands over the grave of M. Thiers is so filled with tributes and wreaths and bouquets of immortelles that they overflow, and have to be hung about the walls outside. On the door of the chapel hangs a photograph of the dead statesman and a short sketch of his life.

Every morning by 8 o'clock Mr. Gladstone may be seen on his way to the village church of Hawarden to engage in matins as a prelude to the work of the day. Even when prime minister of England, Gladstone did not neglect the humblest hours of the day for his daily consolationary passages of Scripture in his own soft, melodious tones.

Despite the disturbed condition of Ireland, which gives Queen Victoria as much trouble, the empress of Austria, relying with reason on her personal popularity there, proposes once more, as she has already done for two years in succession, to take her establishment and send to Ireland and enjoy a winter's hunting. As Queen Victoria has not been over civil to the empress, it may even gratify her imperial majesty's feminine vanity to show herself more at home there than the queen.

It is reported that Sir William Harcourt, the present home secretary in the British cabinet, is to become speaker of the House of Commons in place of Speaker Brand, who, according to custom, will be elevated to the peerage. The speaker is not to be elected here. The incumbent has a salary of \$25,000 a year and a furnished house in the new palace of Westminster. Mr. Brand has been in office nearly nine years.

The marchioness of Ripon is a first cousin of her husband's, and a very beautiful woman, who, up to the period of her husband's becoming a Roman Catholic, divided with the late Lady Waldegrave the distinction of being the leader of fashion, and gave most charming dinners. She was strongly opposed to Lord Ripon's becoming a Catholic, and to his becoming the governor-generalship of India, whether she now follows him with great reluctance. The climate has been fatal to many governor-generals, including Lord Dalhousie, Canning and Elgin.

FORFEITS.

A list of amusing forfeits, which will make the company laugh and not offend the person called upon to pay them, is herewith given:

1. Put a newspaper upon the floor in such a way that two persons can stand on it and not be able to touch each other with their hands. By putting the paper in the doorway, one-half inside and the other half outside the room, and closing the door over it, the two persons can easily stand upon it, and still be beyond each other's reach.
2. To go out of the room with two legs, and come in with six. Not difficult, if one knows how to bring a chair along on his return.
3. To act the dumb servant. The person who has the forfeit to pay must not act out the answers to the questions put by the master of the ceremonies; "How many times has the forfeit been asked?" will cause much merriment, if proper questions are put.
4. Put one hand where the other cannot touch it. One can get out of this difficulty by putting one hand on the other's shoulder.
5. Place a pencil on the floor so that one cannot jump over it. May be done by putting it close to the wall of the room.
6. Put a question that no one can answer with a "no." This is not hard if one thinks to ask: "What does y-e-s spell?"
7. Push a chair through a finger ring. This forfeit is made by putting the ring on the finger and pushing the chair—any other object will do as well—with the finger.
8. Put yourself through a keyhole. This was a great puzzle to us for a while, but when a piece of paper was taken with the word "yourself" written upon it, and pushed through the hole, it was all clear.

Fighting For Paradise.

The flag of the prophet is in the custody of the Mohammedan chief priest, Sheikh-ul-Islam, and is kept in the mosque of St. Sophia in Stamboul. It is made of green silk. There is a large crescent on the top of the staff, from which hang a number of green streamers to have been the tail of Mohammed's favorite horse. On the folds of the flag are displayed the crescent and certain quotations from the Koran. Mohammed adopted green as his emblematic color because nature is green and it is "everlasting and universal." The following words are on the flag: "All who draw the sword will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop of their blood shed, every peril and hardship endured by them, will be registered on high as meritorious deeds; fasting or praying, if they fall in battle their sins will be at once blotted out, and they will be transported to paradise, there to revel in eternal pleasures in the arms of black-eyed spirits. But for the faithful who die within sight of the green flag of the prophet. There may no man give or expect money."

British Chief Justice Cockburn's death furnishes a singular coincidence, or what might be called the fulfillment of a prophecy. In expressing his admiration of the new law courts building, London, he added: "I shall not live to sit there."

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

Maine.

Rev. E. E. Bacon of Norway has accepted a call to the Congregational church at Saco.

Maine historical society has voted to accept the first lot of rooms in the hall at Portland and to remove there from Russia, if the members living in Portland: it will pay the cost of removal and the increase of expense.

A witness in an illegal fishery case at Bridgton the other day testified to his belief that salt fish sold caught in the sea and fresh fish in the ponds were allowed down in time to prevent any serious accident by the collision.

John T. Goodwin of Biddeford has been found dead under suspicious circumstances.

New Hampshire.

The attempt was made to wreck an afternoon train on the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, near Wadsworth, recently, by placing a platform car on the track near a sharp curve, but the train was slowed down in time to prevent any serious accident by the collision.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Portsmouth, one street having 10 cases.

The attempt was made with a brilliant meteor shower on the 4th falling within eight minutes, many of them burning and leaving splendid trails of colored light.

A Portsmouth man who sold his vote for \$25, for the money, a dinner, and when going to get it to make some purchases for Thanksgiving, found that a mouse had nibbled it up.

Vermont.

One burst was killed in a marble quarry at West Rutland recently by the falling of a large block of stone.

Deputy Sheriff J. B. Tatem of West Woodstock, Vt., and the jailer at Brooklyn, have been fined \$175 for putting a prisoner into a cell without the proper conduct of him to the spare chamber.

Ernest W. Stone of Worcester, who has been in the Washington county jail since last January for the non-payment of a tax of \$4.80, has been released, but is still having about the tax and paid its own costs.

A Vermont man has a pet owl which was hatched out and tenderly cared for by a neighbor's hen.

Massachusetts.

Gleason's record for 1889 shows a smaller loss of property by fire, than in any other year for any year since 1857. The number of vessels lost this year is six, three schooners and three boats, representing a total tonnage of 2,241 tons and a value of \$14,000, on which there is an insurance in the home office amounting to \$10,972. The loss of life for the year is 41, which is more than in 1877 and six more than in 1878, but smaller than for any other years than these since 1850.

The Massachusetts charitable mechanic association at Boston has voted to sell their building at New Bedford.

Leading citizens of Newton have voted to establish a cottage hospital there, "for the care of and treatment of the sick, disabled and infirm."

Rhode Island.

One of the police stations of Providence has a library of 300 books, and the collection of volumes which are much read by the officers.

The town council of Warwick has offered \$100 reward for the detection of the person who put Paris green in the wall of Joseph White and six more than in 1878, but smaller than for any other years than these since 1850.

Dan Scoville, conductor of a freight train on the east end of the New York and New England road, was killed at Cranston recently, while coupling cars.

Connecticut.

New Haven wants \$200,000 for its breakwater and \$50,000 for improving its harbor, while Bridgeport wants \$15,000 and Norwich \$10,000 for their harbors.

The Pratt & Whitney company of Hartford have built some submarine torpedoes, which have been very successful in trials, one having recently run two miles, at the rate of nearly 17 miles an hour.

A petition from Wadsworth county, will probably be presented to the legislature, asking the incorporation of a new town which shall include the borough of Danielsonville.

The Connecticut board of agriculture will meet at New Britain, Dec. 13, and discuss the question, "What the farmer ought to know and how he may learn it."

CENERAL NEWS.

This season's business on the Erie canal has been the best recently known, amounting to 6,116,718 tons, up to Nov. 1, the largest for any season previous season (1874) being 6,361,782 tons.

Ten deserters from the Northwest mounted police attempted to cross the American boundary near Fort Walsh, in Manitoba, recently. They were met by the mounted police and then drummed out of the service.

The London Times says that the new Irish bill will be, beyond doubt, a genuine and practical effort to reform the country.

The Western penitentiary, in Allegheny City, Pa., caught fire recently. The 500 prisoners were rescued unharmed, and none escaped.

It is known that one of the prisoners was the incendiary.

A statement prepared by the bureau of statistics at Washington shows that the excess of exports over imports for the year 1888, during the year to date, amounts to \$41,000,000.

Another shipload of socialists have left Hamburg for America.

Deke Melton, brother-in-law to Don Carlos, has been ordered to leave Spain.

The Mississippi river at St. Louis is lower than for many years. Navigation is suspended and cannot be resumed until after a rise.

The Pope recently gave his blessing and presented \$1000 to the sufferers by the earthquake at Agrate, Austria.

The commander and six of the crew of the British war schooner Sandy have been murdered by the crew of a schooner at sea.

A Swiss company has purchased two extensive tracts of land in the eastern township of the Province of Quebec, and intends to bring out immigrants to settle on the same.

The estimated cost of spruce timber this year on the St. John river and branches in New Brunswick amounts to 120,000 tons, and the cost of transport to 400,000 tons. This is considerably above the annual average.

An association has been formed, to be known as "The business men's municipal organization of the city and county of New York," with the object of bringing about a permanent reform in the municipal affairs of that city.

It is formally announced in London that Mr. Langtry will shortly sail for America, and will probably bring his beautiful wife with him.

Mrs. Mary Murphy of New York city, a sister of John Morrisey, has commenced suit against the executors of the estate for her share of the inheritance.

The late Prof. James C. Watson left property worth \$50,000 to the national academy of sciences at Washington, D. C. The academy was founded by William Nibbs has yet been used. The library has now 12,000 volumes.

A portion of the Coldstream guards went to Ireland recently.

Ring Showing.

Some ladies who will show their rings, and still cannot bring themselves to the vulgarity of wearing them outside their gloves, have the glove fingers cut at just the right joint to let the settings come into view. The apertures are neatly worked round with fine silk.

"Extraordinary" leg gloves are in vogue for full dress, and it is more than hinted, writes "Clara Belle," "that in cases of scariness arms they are padded so as to give a gradual swell from the wrist to the elbow, where the sleeves meet. So even the plump, soft arm that rests so distastefully on a fellow may be composed, in part, of cotton."

Philadelphia Progress.

TOUGH FOOD.

EATING RECAPTURE WITH THE KAFFIRS.

It was whilst rambling up the coast between Natal and the Tugela that we first tried to eat another description of food, not usually found upon civilized dinner-tables. We had been hospitably entertained by the Kaffirs, and the host, near which was a Kaffir kraal, where his servants resided, these servants being runaway Zulus. A great noise was going on in the huts of this kraal, singing and shouting in abundance, whilst the smoke that forced its way down the chimney of the kraal indicated that cooking was going on inside.

We at once decided upon paying a visit to this kraal, especially when our host informed us that the gay and festive scene was caused in consequence of a young elephant being killed by him on the previous day, which was now being rapidly disposed of by the Kaffirs. There was certainly great novelty in dining in a Kaffir hut upon elephant, so we decided upon inviting ourselves to dinner with the boisterous black gentlemen whose gayer had first attracted our attention.

It was a wild and savage-looking scene. Inside a circular, beehive-shaped hut, about fifteen feet in diameter, were assembled some five-and-twenty Kaffirs, men, women, and children. They were seated in a circle, watching the two huge earthen vessels, in which were boiling and stewing a meat-boiling and stewing. A wood fire glowed on the floor of the hut, and kept the pots boiling. This, I was informed was the third lot of meat that had been eaten that day by the party.

At length the meat was pronounced "done" by an old Kaffir man, who superintended the cooking, and we were offered a piece of meat of about two pounds weight. Declining the whole of this, we asked to see the rest of the fourth lot, which was believed to be sufficient for a trial. We were not to fail to perceive that our knife was marvellously blunt, as we endeavored to cut the steak; the prongs of the fork were round instead of pointed.

Our teeth, and to show that they were, and after diligently endeavoring to bite the piece of meat that was in our mouth, we were compelled to give it up as a bad job; we could make no impression on it, even after some minutes' mastication. The trials of the same kind of animal induce a feeling of disgust, and the hundred-year-old elephant is not so good as four-year-old mutton, and we doubt whether elephant is ever likely to become a popular dish.—*Leeds's Magazine.*

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